

THE COUNTESS MONTIJO.
How the Mother of the French Empress Behaved Herself through the Spanish Revolution.

MADRID, Oct. 11.—Your own correspondent from Paris asks me to confirm or contradict the report current on his side of the Pyrenees, that "the house of the Countess of Montijo on the corner of the Madrid revolution was decked out in the customary trappings of festivity by day, and lighted up by night; and, as the Countess appeared with her attendants, the balcony was decorated with inscriptions, 'Down with the Bourbons!'

"The general has retired, sir, very much fatigued after his long journey," hastily asserted the colored man. "Any of your people?"

"Yes, sir; but they are gone to bed too, sir," howling very politely.

Anybody up who came back with General Grant?

"The whole house, sir, except the help, have retired, sir,"

"people?" I am happily in a position both to confirm and to contradict the report—that is, to acknowledge the fact as true, and to deny it. I was at the ever-memorable 23rd of last month, the Countess of Montijo received early intelligence of the results of the affair at the bridge of Alcolea, and, according to the usual custom of the Spanish court, she was at the time, agreeably to her yearly

also from the vicinity, and proceeded to the depot, where the meager points of interest were few. Last night were cleaned from conversations with railroad people.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL GRANT ON SUNDAY—WADE EXPECTING THE TREASURY POSTOFFICE.

General Grant spent to-day very quietly and did not venture forth very far. He is expected to leave for about one league from Madrid, where she invariably resides till November. Her house in town is the Plaza del Anillo, in the middle of narrow streets, and is the residence of the Palacio de la Gobernación at the Puerta del Sol. As on the occurrence of Madrid riots, the house in question has more than once been made the scene of a riot, and the residence of the contending parties, the contest

morning, when he attended divine service at the Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church. After service was over he went to the home of his sister, where he employed a few hours in company with one or two members of his staff in conversation, and toward the close of the afternoon he returned home. The remainder of the day and evening was spent there, with a few exceptions.

Among the first friends anxious to be among the first to congratulate him on his safe return, and another little matter that they rarely fail to mention, were the visitors to Gen. Grant's residence to-day were representatives of the press seeking to ascertain whether or not any new points in the history of the war had been disclosed. They needed recording. These gentlemen, however,

they came, for it was impossible to gather any intelligence of the General's movements at this distance. The General had laid injunctions of secrecy on everybody surrounding him, and as far as the General himself was concerned, he had been so guarded that not a single inquirer was met at the door by a white female attendant, who

with the understanding that the General had no desire to see any more of his people killed. He declined to be the medium of communication between the General and his callers. Judging from the care General Grant took to see that the Indians were being questioned, there can be no doubt that the reticence he has hitherto practiced in regard to his policy will be continued.

preference for prominent offices. None of these men, however, are quite so trustworthy friends know anything about his course in the future, and they have been abundantly cautioned to silence. Ben has been the cause of a lot of "grant" book. He is attempting to play pretent and avoid the correspondents. He dropped in here with Grant, on Saturday, and has kept

until the arrival here. The last position for which the veteran statesman is mentioned is no less than the treasury. Don't he wish he may get it? It is said to-night that Grant has already agreed upon his entire Cabinet.

THE UNION WHITE BOYS IN BLUE.

Address of the Executive Committee.

There are many who will recall the incidents connected with the trial and execution of Burke, who murdered many persons in Scotland and sold their bodies to the doctors. An English paper gives the following account of the death of his accomplice:

HEADQUARTERS
UNION WHITE BOYS IN BLUE,
INDIANAPOLIS, November 10, 1868.

GENERAL ORDER:

In the Federal as in the State election, we have measured arms up to the pole, and we have taken sides with those who, as we believe, plot material and radical changes

advocate to the public good, and to the prosperity of our country.

But the same man, in the purposes to which the legitimate results of our victories in the field are being prostituted for partisan objects, to the degradation of our country, and to the dishonour of our nation, and of the ten sovereign States of our Union, in violation of the solemn pledge of Congress and the nation, "that the

Barke met with her shortly after she became a widow, in a rural part of Stirlingshire, where he was working as a laborer on a small estate, happened to find her in the garden, and had occasion to that fearful series of murders in the West Port of Edinburgh, which made their names forever infamous. Helen was tried along with Barke, and was acquitted by the jury in 1828, and, thanks to the pow-

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restoration of the Union which we believed we had achieved in military conflict."

Appreciating as we do, the responsibility and duty of transmitting to those who come after, the blessings of civil government as inherited by the patriots of the revolution, the temporary reverse of the

our convictions of the justice and patriotism of our cause, nor disbands our organization. The pledge of Congress to the nation we have redeemed in our Constitution, must be indored.

With confidence in the intelligence and the justice of the American people, we will await the decision of the "sober second thought," that judgment and verdict worthy a generous and enlightened people.

Hymenel Etiquette—The Young Lady who Didn't Want to be Married Without Gloves.

Young Lady Ottavia (H), Republican.

A few days since a young gentleman and young lady appeared at the person

Time, with its revelations of the corruption of Radicalism, its oppression of the poor, its extravagance and its infringement upon the ancient landmarks, will do much to reverse the existing decree.

In the incalculable number of the principles of our organization, let us find our hopes for the great future before us.

Our organization, comprising as it already does the noblest spirits of the age, will procure the indispensable aids, tell-

majority of those who have served in the armies of the nation. The exposure of the purposes of the Radical party, in its day of temporary triumph, will come that conviction which will inspire every soldier of Indiana will be numbered with the UNION WHITE BOYS IN BLUE.

It is due the honor of our organization

edge the general public, and the influence of many sections of the State, and very particularly those of the city of Indianapolis, to the uniform and equipment of the Union White Boys in Blue. It is a matter of the greatest importance, and one that involves the dangers which environ the cause of liberty, threatening the public peace and social order; and cherishing confidence, faith and hope in the influence of our organization.

The veranda of the hotel, within a few minutes of the hour, was crowded with guests, and a man, puffing a cigar. On being asked to explain his singular conduct, he carelessly remarked that he was waiting for a lady, and that he would like to see if she was going to marry. He said, "I am married, however, and need not wait." He then, after waiting for two hours' delay.

Dr. Breckinridge's Marriage.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT IN DANVILLE

We understand that a number of men and boys in Danville, behaved themselves in a very disgraceful manner, on the evening on last, by their unkindness to the colored people, who were passing through the town. It appears that the Danville people, were very much surprised, and some suspicion or intimation that they were to be "chivvied", and "cut up", was to be "chivvied", and "cut up", by the force of police men, and the Danville people, who were passing through the town.

But the chivvied part was

Let us then keep our organization intact under the Constitution we have adopted, and hold ourselves ready to defend it against all our efforts at the ballot-box, in redeeming our country from Radical mismanagement, and in returning to a constitutional, free and independent Government. JOHN LEWIS, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

A strange suit has been tried in Justice Aldridge's court. Hudson City residents are suing for damages for trespass in opening a grave and chiseling off a piece of the coffin. It seems that a son of James R. Knapp was buried in the cemetery in 1890. Subsequently, when the bill was presented, Mr. Knapp refused to pay the full amount claimed, and the suit was brought. The attorney called the roll, beginning with the name of President Beatty, proceeding then to all the Presbyterians, and then to the Theological Seminary and winding up with the names of all the clergymen in town, and the loyal blacks, to none of whom response was made. Then the name of the man who had chiseled the piece of the coffin was called, and all the respectable grade women were connected with the outrage. We think such disgraces should be avoided.

walnut, as agreed upon. To settle the dispute it was decided that the body should be taken to the grave on the 12th of August, but on the 11th Mr. Stiff proceeded to the cemetery and directed the sexton to open the grave and chip off a piece of the pine charnel, which the defendant furnished, and which would do no damage. The sexton said as directed. This Mr. Knapp, who was present, told Mr. Reese that he had

when his body was found, as well everything else of value.

